FIFTH AVENUE THEATER. - "The Good-Natured FRENCH THEATER—"The Sheep in Wolf's Cloth-g," and "The Conicas Brothers." Fechier.

sig," and "The Coul. an Brothers." Fechier.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third-st. and Eighth-are. "Tweity Temptations."

NIBLO'S GARDEN. —"Pretty Horsebreaker" and Fosty Thieves." Lyfa Theopean Troups.

OLYMPIC THEATER. —Mrs. James A. Oates's Burlorgue Company. —At 2 and 3: "The Pair One with the Blonde Wig."

WALLACK'S THEATER, Breadway and Thirteenth-st.

Wood's Museum and Menagerie. — Day and reging: "The Witches of New-York."

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Theodore Thomas's Pop-EMPIRE CITY RINK, Third-ave, and Sixty-fifth-st. Complementary Testimonial to Westan.
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway.—
Bud Dickey." "Polyging for a Wife."

Princess EDITHA (daughter of Lola Montez): Stein-ay Hall.—"The Equality of Wesness."

Business Notices.

THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

SALVERGER 1988.

PROVIDENCE, E. L.

unfacture, in addition to their extensive assortment
to see and elegant Dinner, Dessert, and Tex Ser Continue to munificative, in addition to their extensive association of the gradient which were sex and elegant linear, Desert, and Tea Services, of their well-known Balterine Flats.

The Basis Newritt Survan, remarkably hard and white, upon which is a deposit of pure Silver, of such therefore the for extreme durability it is a deposit of pure Silver, of such there were the forest the presence at the advantage of field Silver—at one departs the presence remarks of the advantage of the water are the Nickel base, the somewhat is the advantage of the departs of the elegance of the degree of the advantage of the silver as to be undertaken, rendering it so exactly silver as to be under the granulation for the silver as to be undertaken.

STARR & MARCUS, 22 John-st. GORNAM MPGCo The Electro Plate is stamped this Trade Mark. The Storling after is for sale by retail dealers generally throughout the

KEEP YOUR HAIR BEAUTIFUL. IN SEPTONE HARD DEAUTIFUL.
If gray restore it to the original color; if fulling out, step it; get a
bottle of Carragina's Lieu you the Hard to day use it at once. This
arrise is now many perfect than ever. See how charmagh; it will get in
cleaning your hard from the deleterious effects of those powerful, perfamed water finite whe have recommended as haldressing.
Sanath A. CHRVALINE, M. D., No. 104 East Twenty-fifth-st., N. Y.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE, Idl Broadway, corner Twentresixthest, sold, by paying \$10 down, and 10 ner month, without extra charge. Machines to let. J. T. Klais. Specialties.-Wedding and Visiting Cards, MINN & Co., 37 Park Row, N. Y., Publishers

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—The best in the orid, instantineous, brunless, perfect. Applied at Pactery, No. 16 TRUSSES.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss ARTIFICIALITIES—PALMER LIMBS.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SYMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. A dvertising Rates.
DAILY TRIBUNE, 25c., 30c., 40c., 60c., and \$1 per line. SYMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 and 50 cents per line. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, \$2, \$3, and \$5 per line.

According to position in the paper.

Torms cash in advance.

Terms, cash in advance.
Address, The Tribune, New-York.

UP-TOWN ADVERTISEMENTS. For the accommodation of up-town residents, Mr. E. H. Brown has opened offices at No. 54 West Thirty-second-st., junction of Broadway and Sixth-ave., and at No. 46 East Eighteenth-st., between Broadway and Fourth-ave., where advertisements for The Tribune will be received up to 7½ in the evening.

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1870.

It is reported that Napoleon will transfer M. Berthemy from Washington to Brussels, and send M. Prevost-Para-dol as Minister to the United States. — The health of Mr. Disraell is restored. — Mazzini still frightens Italy, and an outbreak is feared. - There is a rumor, not authenticated, of a massacre of Jews in Roumania by the Christians. —— The last of the Greek brigands has been arrested; the investigation is going on.

Red Cloud has arrived at Washington, and had an interview with the Indian Commissioner. —— The Fenians are rapidly going home. The body of Rowe has been given up. — The corner-stone of a monument to Baron Steuben was laid, near Utica, ex-Gov. Seymour making a speech. - A fire in an oil train near Cleveland causes \$100,000 loss. — The New-Hampshire Legislature has met. — The Ohio Democratic Convention nominated a State ticket.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to reorganize the Judicial Circuits was amended and passed. The ratification of the Sandwich Islands treaty was defeated in the Secret Session for want of a two-thirds vote, - The House spent the session in debate upon the income rev- tor's conclusion. Life in London is by no ue tax. A motion to reduce the rate from 5 to 3 per eent was lost by a close vote. Pending a motion to raise the exemption to \$2,000, the House adjourned.

A terrible railread accident occurred yesterday, near Paterson, on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad. Eighteen persons were killed and wounded.

= \$1,100 more of the missing Alexander-Gardiner bonds have been discovered. = There are a number of cases of small-pox in Brooklyn. —— A wealthy diamond broker was robbed at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday. ---- A me tion has been made before Recorder Hackett to admit the murderer of David O'Day to bail. - The Board of Health have resolved to take action against the futrendering establishments. - Gold, 1142, 1142, 1142.

The Derby of this year was a very exciting one. The entries were numerous, the odds large, the horses famous, and betting London was in an unusual state of nervousness over the event. To cap the climax and raise the excitement to the highest pitch, the favorite was almost distanced, coming in fourth in the race, while Kingeraft, ranking fourth on the betting list, ran away with the purse of \$20,000.

The Franking Privilege dies slowly and painfully. The bill abolishing it was before the Senate yesterday as the special order for the twentieth time, and was quietly laid aside, the Senators acting with the air of men fearful of assuming the responsibility of defeating the bill, and yet determined not to relinquish the much-abused privilege. The time which has been wasted in the various efforts to postpone the bill would have more than sufficed to debate it thoroughly and decide its fate.

The Fenians have returned home discusted. leaving only their leaders behind them. These are in the hands of the United States authorities, and to all appearance are there likely to remain for some time to come. The Government, to the surprise of many, does not look upon the raid as a joke or holiday excursion, and prosecutes the leaders with rigor. Though this may be greatly to the discomfort of the leaders, it is indirectly for the benefit of the masses of Fenians, who will thus have fewer Head Centers and Treasurers to deceive them in the future

The Income Tax was the subject of exciting debate in the House yesterday. A motion to omit the section of the pending Tax bill which reënacts that odious levy developed a stronger opposition to its further infliction on the public than there was previously reason to believe existed. The debate is not concluded, and we have great hopes that it may yet end in the refusal to reënact the tax. At any rate it is evident that the exemption will be increased, and the rate may be reduced. But this is not what is wanted. The people demand that the tax shall be wholly repealed. It is a premium on fraud, and for this reason alone it ought to be blotted from the statutes. The officials who assess and collect it are of necessity, do what they may to relieve their duty of its offensive- Pretorian cohorts of the City Hall, the stuffers Northern Church has preferred similar injuri-

and informers. For this resason alone, without considering the question of cost, the army they form should be disbanded.

\$14,301.962 47 are the figures which represent the decrease of the public debt for the month of May. The total decrease since the advent of the present Administration has been \$102,669,630 17. It does seem to us that clothes. This is the class which makes the the revenue which produces this result with- corruption of New-York,-a class hardly known out oppressing our people ought not to be hastily or unnecessarily tampered with. But portionately more numerous here than it is this rapid reduction of the debt will justify, anywhere else in the world. as we have repeatedly urged before, the reduction of the more oppressive and obnoxious taxes-such, for instance, as the income tax, our civilization, we should be without hope of den it imposes than the insulting inquisition power of the corrupt class was too firmly esit establishes. Let us have that tax repealed

and the tariff undisturbed. Mexico reveals the condition of that country as in every sense deplorable. Financially bankrupt, socially demoralized, and politically disrupted, there is protection neither for property nor persons. Trial by jury is suspended support them. No danger that now threatens and special taxes are levied by mere Gov- us is more appalling or more shameful than a ernors of States. Brigandage is a favorite occupation of dissatisfied citizens and defeated politicians. Congress is without authority and State for the next fourteen years, the party of the President without power. We had hoped braver and wiser things from this people after the expulsion of the French, and we reluctantly confess to grave disappointment at witnessing this result of republican rule in that we might prevent them. We submit to the unfortunate country.

The Mexican Congress has never been greatly esteemed for the ability of its members, but it seems that it is jealous of its honor and dignity. It has lately tried and found guilty a member whose offense was rank, and he is to be expelled and banished. The New-York Board of Education is an able body of men, who it seems are also jealous of the purity of their organization, for they yesterday expelled a School Trustee on proof of indiscreet conduct in accepting a bribe of \$100. The House of Representatives is doubtless to be soon forced to decide whether or not a man proved bribe of \$1,500, shall be recognized as a worthy

The Democracy of Ohio yesterday nominated a ticket for State officers and adopted a platform, in which they furnish much valuable information as to their opinions of the proper construction of the Constitution of the United States; and give their approval to that portion of the Declaration of Independence "which "makes ours the land of liberty and the asy-"lam for the oppressed of all nations." They also make the rather startling announcement that this idea has ever been one of the cardinal principles of the Democratic party. About four millions of the "oppressed" would have been glad to have known this several years ago. Instead of advocating the repudiation of the Public Debt openly as the Democracy of Oregon do, and as a large part of the Democracy of the Xth District of Ohio did in the contest for Congress, they propose to produce the same effect by substantially recommending the repeal of the Tariff and the Internal Revenue Laws, thus leaving the Government without the means for paying its honest debts. Of course the convention was opposed to the enforcement of the XVth Amendment-most Democrats are, we be-

PUBLIC OPINION. "There must be something rotten," said The

London Spectator the other day, commenting

upon the operations of Mr. James Fisk, ir., "not only in the organization of the Govern-"ment of New-York, but in the public opinion "upon which that organization depends." On the whole we are not surprised at The Spectameans immaculate, as we very well know. The fine art of swindling has been cultivated in the British metropolis to a point of perfection which we as yet only see afar off. But we must do our English cousins the justice to say that they have never yet made swindling a respectable profession, and that while we are steadily sinking lower and lower in public morality their community is now and then shaken if not purified by reactionary spasms certain gentlemen of aristocratic connections at elections, and a London joint stock compary, with an Earl for its President, and we know not how many honorables among its dicharge of conspiracy to defraud. If it were possible to imagine the Erie Railway directors capable of fraudulent transactions; if it were conceivable that any number of temptations would lead Mr. James Fisk or Mr. Jay Gould astray from the path of rectitude in which could picture to ourselves those eminent citizens destroying for personal gain the value of property they were appointed to guard for others,-if these highly improbable conditions should be fulfilled, is it within the range of imaginable events that the offenders should be brought to justice in a New-York court? When The Spectator learns the particulars of our last State election it will be confirmed, we fear, in the opinion we have quoted at the head of this article. If that election is to be taken as a deliberate expression of the popular sentiment, it will be fair to infer that the alliance between the financial Ring of Mr. Fisk and the political Ring of Mr. Tweed has the full approval of the voters of New-York; that the shameful and notorious relations between the freebooting barons of Erie and the courts to which we ought to look for protection against

We may admit at once that in a certain sense The Spectator is right. There is something unhealthy in the public opinion which supports a government like that of the City of New-York. There is something unhealthy in the public opinion which suffers flagrant dishonesty to go unrebuked, which tolerates newspaper organs published in the interest of notorious rascals, which allows venal judges to escape social ostracism, and is not even aroused by open assaults upon the suffrage, the very foundation of our whole system of government. But New-York is not a fair sample of the rest of the country. The metropolis is the sink which receives the overflow of Europe and retains the sediment while the better part of the flood is drained away into were violently and unconstitutionally expelled the West. Of the vast immigration to this port we retain nearly all that is bad and only small proportion of the good. From this mixed foreign element the Thugs of Erie, the

deserving of even a mild rebuke.

them, the ruffians who are the power of William M. Tweed, can always be recruited. What care they for public opinion? They never knew shame; they cannot feel dishonor; they are below the reach of scorn. And the men who buy them are no better than the men who are bought, except in the accident of cutside of two or three great cities, and pro-If the better class of citizens had really done

their utmost to sweep away this reproach of

tablished to be shaken, if all our reserves had been called out and the enemy was still unrouted. But much of the blame belongs to the The accumulated evidence from all parts of good and true men who see the evil and will not raise a finger to put it away, who deplore the abuses of the ballot and will not vote, who lament the disorders of the caucus system, and when honest candidates are put forth will not venal judiciary. Yet the other day when an election was held to choose the highest court in the reform failed to draw out fifty per cent of its admitted strength. The bane of our political life is indifference. We tolerate the grossest outrages on justice when with a little trouble rule of a venal and tyrannous clique of pothouse Democrats when we have sufficient numerical strength to sweep them out of office. We allow ourselves to be bought and sold in the lobbies of the City Hall, and knowing the rogues of both parties who make their living by such sales, we go on electing them to places of trust and giving them the control of our party committees, just as if we thought them honest men. Here we fairly expose ourselves to the reproach which The Spectator lays at our door. We make ourselves virtually accompliees in offenses which we do not try to prevent. Yet public opinion, if we understand by that the sentiment of the great middle and upper classes guilty, on his own showing, of accepting a who always give character to a people, is not corrupt; it is only inert. It is slow to make member of the National Legislature. Will it itself felt, but its verdiet though tardy is almost accept, we wonder, the modest examples we always just. Overmuch tolerance perhaps is the natural result of the doctrine of personal and political independence, so that public opinion is apt to be unseasonably silent, even when its impulse is toward the right direction. Englishmen who read the reports of a recent trial in New-York might naturally infer that American sentiment approved many atrocious abuses because the counsel who knowingly defamed an estimable woman was not instantly hissed from the court, because the vilest slanders were reiterated without rebuke when speaker and listeners alike knew them to be false. In a city where public opinion had a little wholesome vigor these wrongs would not have been allowed. That they were allowed here is no proof, however, that they were approved. They who were on the spot know how the sluggish sentiment of the community roused itself gradually to indignation, how it has pursued the lawyers and the journalists guilty of the outrage, and has fastened upon some of them a stigma which will never be removed. Public opinion on the subject of the Erie Directory is unquestionably sound; and however men may be dazzled for a time by the personal glories of Col. Fisk, jr., we have little doubt that public opinion of his financial exploits will ere long be pretty emphatically expressed. No man in New-York needs to be told of the popular sentiment touching the Tweed Directory. Indications have not been wanting during the last few years of a gathering storm of indignation which even that audacious organization knows enough to fear. Perhaps when we have suffered a little more public opinion will become a little more active and a little more free of speech. It is quick enough to punish social follies and offenses: that it is slow in dealing with public affairs is one of the misfortunes of our political situation which we hope to out-

A SNUB FROM THE SOUTH. While the Northern community in general looks with great satisfaction upon the harmonious consummation of the union of of offended virtue. It is only the other day that the Old and New School Presbyterian Bodies in the City of Brotherly Love, there comes received a felon's sentence for corrupt practices from the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church in session at Louisville, a report indicative of anything but charity and fraternal affection on rectors, is now before the police-court, on a the part of Southern Presbyterians for those at the North. The consolidated body at Philadelphia, in what we believe was a spirit of pure kindness, made propositions to the Southern Assembly for a Joint Committee of Conference with a view to the reunion of the Church, North and South. The response to they have stepped for so many years; if we this overture of friendship is far from encouraging. The Southern Church, in the first place, announces that "the obstructions to 'cordial intercourse between the two bodies 'involve great public interests and fundamen-"tal principles," and with strange inconsistency, after alluding to the fact of the non-intercourse, claims that it has manifested no spirit of aggression or hostility toward the Northern Church. At the same time, with an assumption of condescension and in order to exhibit before the world the "spirit of conciliation and kindness to the last degree," the Assembly consents to appoint a Committee of Conference to meet that of the Northern Assembly, with instructions that the difficulties which lie in the way of cordial correspondence between the two bodies must be distinctly met and removed before it can consent to union. These difficulties are then enumerated with much stripped off lay bare the following objective

their speculative operations are not thought points: The Northern Church in both branches condemned Slavery and indulged in political utterances, and therein was "fatally" complicated. This deplorable fall from grace must be repented of and apologized for before the Southern Church can admit them to fellowship. Furthermore, the method of union between the Old and New School bodies North is very unsatisfactory to the Southern Church. and involves a total surrender of all the "great testimonies of the church," whatever these may be. The only apparent means of overcoming this radical objection is the separation of the recently united bodies by a process of spiritual divorce. A third difficulty is that certain members of the Southern Church from the fellowship of one branch of the Northern Church upon serious charges. The Northern Church must retract its action of course. Lastly, it is well known that the for they too, we fancy, suffer like unto their

men who steal other men's names to vote with Presbyterian Church-which means, we presume, that the position of the Southern Church | holes in their bank-account) that there has upon the Slavery question has been assailed. been a mastadonian swindle somewhere. If All utterances condemning that Church must be but a few of them will imitate the morally impassable barrier to official intercourse. In valiantly confront the Flynts, persuading the short, the response of the Presbyterian Church | wives of their bosoms, at the same time, not South to the Presbyterian Church North is to make heavy investments in clothes clanthis: "Acknowledge that we have always been "in the right and that you have always been "in the wrong as to the matters of difference between us, and we will forgive the past and fear that there is no prospect in the present generation for a union between the Churches North and South. The Southern Presbyterians of which all classes complain less for the bur- a reform. We should then believe that the have given their Northern brethren a very

> "GREAT DEMOCRATIC GAINS." The jubilant Democracy, making the most of their triumph over a fee that made no fight, at the Judiciary election, are busy boasting that they have almost revolutionized certain counties, which they name. Let us see about it. Here are their brag counties; and that the extent of the enormous revolution they have wrought may be made clear, we append not only the great vote they got for Church, at the late election, but likewise the vote for

> Hoffman, two years ago. The extent of their great gains may thus be readily calculated: Brag Counties Broome...... Cayoga..... Chautauqua.... 2190 henango ortland... 3135 Tioga..... Tompkins...... Washington Washington 4111 Wayne..... 4446 39.062 39,651 Total 78,713

A loss to the Democracy of more than half their vote since the last strict party contest is claimed as a victory! And the Republican party "mourn over the ruin of their once powerful organization!" The above counties gave 41,467 majority for Griswold, and would do better to-day with as good a candidate. At the Judicial election they were at work on their farms, when they should have been at the polls, arguing that it was useless to waste time to vote when they were morally sure to be beaten by the rum-shop repeaters of the great cities.

The Superior Court of Boston has recently een engaged in the trial of a cause (Flynt agt. Coolidge) which has created much excitement in the dress-circles of the Tri-montane region. Mrs. Flynt, the plaintiff, is the most fashionable artistic, we may say asthetic dressmaker of all who clothe and glorify the ladies of the Hub. Mr. Coolidge, the defendant, is an eminent merchant. Mrs. Coolidge is the spouse of Mr. Coolidge. She had manufactured to her order, by Mrs. Flynt, raiment for which that costumer charged \$1,911. The Court; some time since, sent the whole matter to an auditor, who reported that the gowns furnished were worth \$1,263. Mrs. Flynt deelined to accept this report, and so the case was given to a jury. The ingenious plaintiff testified that there was no workwoman in Boston who could make gowns equal in beauty and taste to her own. Then she caused all her girls to be called, from her Miss Knagg down (though we don't see any Miss Kate Nickleby mentioned), and they unanimously deponed that the prices of Mrs. Flynt were exceedingly moderate. Then she called three dry-goods dealers, but they were shy, and averred that many of the goods used in the dresses had no market value-which we think extremely probable.

Then came the outraged husband, with a long lot of dress-makers in his train, the said milliners not being in very good temper by reason of Mrs. Flynt's boast that she was the a gown. It was perfectly natural for them to whittle down the charges of the self-complacent Flynt frightfully. One swore that the work for which \$1,086 was charged was really worth about \$193; another reckoned it at \$248; still another at \$236. Then came a great many witnesses from famous dry goods houses, and they, one and all, united in swearing that the great Mrs. Flynt had charged from forty to seventy per cent too much for her brilliant and beautiful silks, and laces, and satins. Then came Mrs. Coolidge, wife of the defendant, for whose use and wear the gowns were wonderfully and fearfully made: and she testified that formerly Mrs. Flynt had been reasonable in her charges, but that now, alas! she had become most mercilessly unreasonable. Then came the Injured Husband, who deponed that when he went to the plaintiff's house, in the desperate tope of effecting a settlement, she had turned him out of the door, exclaiming as he fled: You miserable sinner, you!" The lawyers argued the case beautifully. The plaintiff's lawyer extolled in the finest language her genius for dress-making. He spoke scornfully of the dress-makers called as experts by the defendant. They were of a lower order. They "bore no more comparison in point of ability to the plaintiff than a cobbler on North-st. to the most expensive and fashionable bootmaker in the city." Mrs. Flynt was "an artist." He did n't say-we wonder that he missed the point-that you might know that she was an artist by her spelling her name with a "y." The defendant's lawyer began by observing that "most of the jurors were mar-'ried men"-if they were not, the disclosures in this case might prevent them from ever becoming so. He declared that from all the dressmakers in Boston-all save the flinty Flynt-one consentaneous cry had gone up to Heaven, and that cry was "Extortion!" verbiage and assumption of piety, which being reminded the jurors that if they allowed Mrs. Flynt thus to raise the general prices of dressmanufacture, they would have then to pay for all the fine robes ordered by the Mrs. Jurors. Then, after being lucidly charged, the jury went to their den, and stayed there pondering and debating, and discussing and estimating, for twenty-four hours. Unfortunately, nothing came of it. If Mrs. Flynt's bill had been for breeches or boots, or for waistcoats or hats, the jurors might have jumped at a verdict with the alacrity of grasshoppers; but so many mysterious vanities for ladies did dreadfully bother the poor men-an excellent argument, by the way, dear Miss Anthony, for Women Jurors! The more the Twelve Men considered this business the farther were they from agreement. Strange to say, a majority of them favored Mrs. Flynt. But the obstinate

ones took strong ground, and maintained it. If we ever hear of any settlement of this momentous dispute, we shall not fail to inform the Husbands of New-York of the adjustment; Boston brother in bonds, and often pay their ness, regarded in the obnoxious light of spies of ballot-boxes, the Tammany repeaters, the ous accusations against the whole Southern wives bills with the agonizing reflection (as Daughter."

squarely withdrawn," or they will prove an courageous example of Mr. Coolidge, and destinely, we are sure that domestic harmony will thereby be greatly promoted. The Bostonian husband has evidently determined to be no longer a victim. Beside the defendant receive you into official intercourse." We in the case above referred to, Mrs. Flynt is engaged in litigation with "a leading merchant 'in State-st.," who also declines to settle his wife's by no means little account. The moral influence of courage like this can hardly fail in elevating many lowly and down-trodden Husbands to the rank of Freedmen.

> We alluded some days ago to the proposition that had been made to Secretary Boutwell, on behalf of certain European bankers, for the transmission by cable of the monthly debt statement of the Treasury to London, Paris, Frankfort, and Amsterdam. The propoosition was carried into effect for the first time yesterday, by the telegraphing of the May statement, which will to-day be displayed on the bourses and published in the journals of the cities named. We think that arrangements might have been made for the regular transmission of this "statement" without expense to the Treasury Department; but in any event it was worth while for Mr. Boutwell to secure its dispatch by cable. There is little doubt that its regular and prompt publication every month at the financial centers of Europe will largely increase the interest in our national securities and the investments therein. All who have money to invest will be constantly reminded by this means of the attractiveness of our national securities and of the daily diminution of the volume of our debt. It happens that the "statement" which went to Europe over the cable yesterday was one of the most favorable monthly exhibits that the Treasury has made since the beginning of Grant's Administration.

If any of the members of the House of Representatives who are opposed to the leading principle of the Funding bill which passed the Senate some time ago will deliver a speech containing the arguments in opposition, we will give them consideration. We have not, thus far, heard anything of the nature of a decent reason against giving Secretary Boutwell permission to attempt to fund the public debt at a lower rate of interest than we are now paying. We know that a number of members say it can't be done; but, as the Secretary anxiously desires to be permitted to try it, why should he not be granted leave to do so, under proper restrictions? It is not sensible to oppose the bill on the ground that its passage might reduce the nominal price of bonds; for, by simultaneously reducing the price of gold and bonds, it would only equalize values, and establish them upon a more legitimate basis than they now enjoy. But we should like to hear the very strongest arguments against the measure, from some one of the members of Congress who have taken ground in opposition to it. If the arguments are not strong enough to be made public, then we should like to see the Senate bill passed through the House without delay and without

Before a meeting of "Southern Presbyterians' t Louisville, Ky., on the 27th ult., the Rev. Dr. Palmer spoke so pathetically to the brethren that they shed swelling tears. When the Doctor said "The negro who waits on me at my table for \$12 a month can vote, but I cannot; he is my master," there was a general gush. "I have no country," said the Doctor. To which we answer that the reverend mourner did have one, and a very good country as countries go; and that with all his might and main he managed to get rid of it. Now, when he finds himself out in the cold, he complains that he cannot vote, and that his negro servant, working for \$12 a month, can. But, then, why cannot this unfortunate Doctor see that by his own statement he doesn't belong to the country? Why, then, should be expect to be permitted to vote? The difference between the Black servant and Dr. Palmer is. that the first has a country and the latter has n't. That is all.

Tammany placemen are so entirely convinced that economy in personal affairs is the sure road to wealth that they practice it at the public expense; and on account of this conviction it is frequently necessary to refurnish the public offices, the office-holders generally carrying off the public furniture to their private houses, as did a late janitor, who disappeared from that position simultaneously with the elegant equipments of the eight rooms which had constituted his official residence. In any well-ordered society a feat of this kind would be considered a larceny, and punished as such; in New-York it is simply evidence of capacity for acquirement, which is the best title to preferment. This janitor is at present under a cloud, but we expect his speedy restoration to favor and rapid advancement. The Ring cannot afford to lose the extraordinary ability in purloining which he has displayed.

The captain of the Bombay is irrepressible. He demanded a new trial and revision of his sentence of suspension for sinking the Oneida, and when refused by the English Board of Trade, in a letter which plainly intimated that he was guilty not only of gross breach of duty but disregard of the calls of humanity, he threatened to publish a statement. If Capt. Eyre wishes to explain, or to be tried and have full justice done him, let him apply in this country.

We must give the Canadian militia-men credit for possessing all the pluck that was necessary when they turned out to meet the Fenian invaders. But are not the loyal papers of Canada rather overdoing the business of praising the exploits of these provincial heroes? We assure them that there are, in the annals of war, records of deeds quite as great and glorious as those recently performed on the American border.

Mr. Weston, the pedestrian, undertakes to-day the feat of walking fifty miles in ten and a quarter hours, or less. This evening, as the trial approaches its climax, the Rink will doubtless be crowded.

Miss Alice Cary, whose long and severe illness has been so frequently alluded to in the public journals, is now so much better as to encourage a hope her ultimate recovery. Her power of endurance is marvel to all her friends.

Thackeray, on his first visit to New-York, was introduced to a very fashionably dressed young lady, the daughter of a publisher noted for his piracy of the works of British authors. "Ah," murm novelist, "a splendidly bound edition of 'The Pirate's

THE DRAMA. DRAMATIC NOTES. Next Monday the Summer season will begin,

at Wallack's Theater, under the experienced and officient

management of Mr. Theodore Moss, who has as pre-

viously announced—engaged Mr. John Brougham, for four weeks, in his melo-drama of "The Red Light, or the

Signal of Danger." This play has been acted a good deal in theaters outside of New-York, but it comes to this community as a distinct and positive novelty. Theatri, cal readers may, perhaps, read with interest the suboined account of its plot: "The scene of the play is laid n England, where Faul Maynard, a rich young man, of rather feeble intellect, with a disposition to insanity, has a boat-house on a lake, to which he allures Ned Macdernot with the intention of taking his life, on the suspicion that he loves and is beloved by Lady Arlington, who is betrothed to Paul. The coolness of Macdernot prevents a catastrophe; and while explanations betrothed to Paul. The coolness of Macdemot prevents a catastrophe; and while explanations are given and received, Lady Arlington's brother, Dr. Rayne, arrives, and learns the hiding-place of a will made by a partially insane man—a will drawn by a tool of the Doctor's—setting all his property on his wife that is to be; he also learns that Paul Maynord has a superstition that the red light is a forerumer of disaster to his family, and he contrives a plan to confirm the insanity already developed, by lighting this at a time when it will seem as if done by supernatural means. The scheme has the effect intended, and when Macdermot attempts to fathom the mystery, by rowing to the boot-house, he falls into the bands of Dr. Bayne, who stims him, and then attempts to deprive him of his life by poison, which design is frustrated by Annie Stele, who, warned by Mrs. Rolmes, a former victim of the vidain Bayne, interferes just in time to save him. In the mean time, Paul Maynard's delicate mental organization is insidisusly worked upon by Eayne, involuntarily assisted by Mrs. Rolmes, who turns out to be Armie's mether, by whom she had been deserted years age, and with when she has the agency of being in close companionship without during to reveal herself. The condist of maternal love with the necessity for concealment produces seemes of highly-wrough tenoleunis power. Firitated beyond endurance by fancying that Lady Arlington purposes driving her daughter away, and mercever, startled libe on explanation by the unexpected appearance of John Stele, her husband, and his determination to separate her from Annie, she turns upon Lady Arlington, declares her brother to be the robber of the boat-house, and the would-be murderer of Macdermot, accusing her also of being his lover, just at the instant when Faul, full of joyons anticipation of his coming marriseg, enters the room. This sudden accusation has the effect of unsettling his reason, and hear the bear of masting to the mainator, which related to the reachilities of Macdermot The present is the last week of the dramatic

season at Wood's Museum. "The Witches of New-York"
-a melodrama based on "The Streets of New-York" and similar pieces-occupies the stage, and is presented every acts, and introduces about twenty characters. It is staffed full of incident, and is bustling, noisy and sensational. The parts are played by Mesers Albert Aiken, T. W. Keene, J. Barnes, F. Marsden, G. C. Charles, I. T. Mestayer, J. S. Reeney, G. A. Arona, J. de Bonay, E. Westerberg, J. Manley, J. Monday, and J. Florence, and Miss Rosa Rand, Miss Carrie Thompson, Miss Olivia Rand, and Miss Moshler. The action passes in New York, sometimes in "the halls of dazzling light," in the Fifth-ave,, and sometimes in Mulberry-st, stims and Water-st, dance-houses. One scene shows a conflagration. Another depicts a light with boxie-knives. A third presents the interior of a gambling house. To some people these essentially dull, hacknied, unpleasant matters have a halo of mystery and romance. A gambling-hell, for example—which in actual life is about as stapid a place as the ingenuity of man ever devised—scene to exercise quite a fascination when represented on the stage. "The Witches of New-York" has proved tolerably attractive to the multilude. We rejoice to learn, however, that its strenuous turnoil and ambilious horrors are to give place, next week, to a company of merry-makers—the Ravel and Martinetti Troupe of pantomiosta—who will certainly prove more congenial with the mood that is inspired by the sesson of roses.

The Prince of Minstrels takes a benefit toacts, and introduces about twenty characters. It is

The Prince of Minstrels takes a benefit tonight, at the Academy of Music. Few performers are so popular as Dan Bryant, and no one better deserves popuarity-on the score of real talent judiciously employed. Mr. Bryant will appear, on the occasion of his benefit, as Handy Andy. The first act of "The Colleen Bawn" will Handy Andy. The first act of "The Colleen Bawn" will also be represented,—with Mr. Bryant as MylesnacOppaleen,—and the many admirers of Mr. W. R. Floyd's acting will have an opportunity of seeing that favorite player as Danny Mann. That very fine elecutionist, Mr. Charles W. Brooke, will rectie "Shamus o'Brien." In other particulars the programme is promising, and we doubt not the performance will abundantly please a large assembly of the friends of Dan Bryant.—The present, by the way, is the last week of the season at Bryant's Ministre Hail, in the Tammary building. Next Fall Mr. Bryant will have a new Ministre Hail in another part of the city. The site has stready been chosen, and it is the manager's design to build thereon the finest little theater ever yet opened for the illustration of Ethiopian Minstrels.

Mr. Fechter's engagement at the French Theater will terminate on Saturday evening, when he will once more appear as Claude Melnotte, in "The Lady of Lyons." To-night, to-morrow, and on Saturday afternoon the distinguished foreign player can be seen in 'The Corsican Brothers." He has afforded a great deal "The Coralean Brothers." He has afforded a great deal of satisfaction, and merited a great deal of praise, by his personation of the brothers Franchi, in this lurid, blood-boltered, fantastic melo-drama. Success in this sert of play is not, indeed, a matter of much rensequence, but, such as it is, Mr. Fechter has fairly won it, and those who would see this arti-t at his best should avail themselves of the opportunity of inspecting his Franchi Erothers, at the French Theater. A siender little play, called "The Sheep, In Wolf's Clothing," precedes "The Corsican Brothers," and introduces Miss Lectereq as Anne Carete.

The last week of the season began brilliantly Wallack's Theater, on Monday, when Tebin's comedy
"The Honeymoon" was acted, for the first time this
ason. Mr. J. W. Wallack played *Inike Aranza* and
iss Henriques played *Juliana*. The comedy is perfectly season. Mr. J. W. Wallack played *Duke Aransa* and Miss Henriques played *Juliana*. The comedy is perfectly familiar to play-goers, and stands in no need of description. It was well acted and well received. On Tuesday Mr. Wallack presented "Married Life," and on Wednesday, for the first time this season, "Love's Sacrifice"— Mr. Wallack presented "Married Life," and on Wednesday, for the first time this season, "Love's Sacrifice"—Mr. J. W. Wallack appearing as Mathew Elmore and Miss Henriques as Marparet Elmore. The fertile resources of Mr. Wallack's company have been well displayed in the great number and variety of pieces lately brought forward here—in none of which has the least negligence or serious inefficiency been apparent. To-hight "The Honeymoon" will be repeated. On Friday evening we shall see "The Rent Day" and "1s He Jealeus!" For Saturday's Matinée, "Americans in Paris" and "Trying It On" are set down; and, in the evening, to close the season, will be given "Love's Sacrifice."

The sowing of wild Oster continues at the

The sowing of wild Oates continues, at the The sowing of wild Cates continues, at the Olympic Theater, where buriesque is garnished with many attractive features and heartily egloved by considerable assemblies of the lovers of laughter. Wednesdavand saturday Matinées are given at this house, as herefore, during the season. Mrs. J. A. Oates has made a popular hit, and will doubtless attain eminence in the field of buriesque. That field, however, has been sufficiently worked, and, in this community at least, we apprehend it will not yield a very abundant harvest in the future. Mr. George L. Fox, in pantomine, will, we suppose, be the next important attraction at the Olympic. But no present change seems either needful or probable.

The San Prancisco Minstrels, have termi-

The San Francisco Minstrels have termi-The San Francisco Minstrels have terminated their season, and silence reigns at No. 585 Broadway.—A various and exceedingly agreeable entertainment, however, is given nightly by Messrs. Kelly & Leon's Minstrels, at No. 730 Broadway. Mr. S. S. Purdy has reappeared here, and the programme now introduces Mr. Edwin Kelly, Mr. Rollin Howard, Mr. Dave Wilson, Mr. James Clarke, Messrs. Cooper and Fields, and several other performers. Very shortly, Messrs. Kelly & Leon, will remain alone in the field of Negro Minstrelsy,—making the Summer merry, and helping to chase away the blue devils of care.

Only a few opportunities remain for those who wish to see "The Good Natured Man," at the Fifth Evenue Theater. This sterling old play is to be taken of eted for the benefit of Mr. Lafayette Harrison, the busi-ess manager of the Fifth Avenue Theater. Mr. Harrison hess manager of the First Avenue relater. Mr. Harrison is well known, and much esteemed, in the local anusement world; and, if all his friends assemble on this occasion, the theater will be indeed crowded.—Mr. James Roberts, the excellent scenic artist of the Fifth Avenue, will take a benefit next Monday evening.—"Fernande" is announced for the 7th of June.

Miss Pauline Markham took a benefit last Miss l'attille Markhait took à bellent last evening at Niblo's Garden, appearing in "The Pretty Horsebreaker" and "The Porty Thieves."—On Friday night Miss Lydia Thompson will receive a similar practical compliment. The programme announced for this occasion is wisely chosen and attractive. Miss Thompson will piay in "Ixion" and "The Little Rebel." The reign of the blonde burlesque closes at Niblo's Garden on Saturday, giving place to melo-drama. Mr. Watts Phillips's "Not Guilty" will be brought out there next week

The performance given at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday, for the benefit of Col. T. Allston Browne, was well attended and resulted in liberal profit to the beneficiary. The programme, for afternoon and evening, contained thirty-three features—of which the most important and interesting was Lotta's Nan, the good-for-nothing.

Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann (Milly Palmer) are reported to be greatly successful at Sydney, Australia.
Mrs. Eandmann made her first appearance there as Juliet.
Mr. Bandmann was Mercutio. They have since acted in "Hamlet," "Othello," "The Merchant of Venice," "Much Ado About Nothing," and "Don Cæsar de Ba-

Mr. Gayler's play of "Taking the Chances," and Mr. McVicker's personation of Peter Pomeroy, con-tinue attractive at Booth's Theater, and afford amuse ment and profit to large companies of play goers.

Mr. Brougham is at the Arch, and Mr. Jeferson at the Walnut, Philadelphia. The Richings troupe ill appear at the Philadelphia Academy next Monday a "The Postillion of Lonjumeau." Saturday Matinées are announced at Wal-lack's Theater, the Grand Opern House, the Fifth Avenue Theater, the French Theater, Niblo's Garden, the Olympic Theater, and Wood's Museum

Incidental to Mr. Edward Payson Weston's walk, to-day, at the Empire Rink, a concert will be given by a full military band.